

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, N. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -CHILD OF THE REGIMENT -T. STAR OF THE DANCE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, 64 Broadway, -RETURNED VOLUNTEER -THE LITTLE SHIP -HAPPY MAN.
LAUREL THEATRE, Broadway, -PARSONS, OR THE CHURCH.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -THE WIZARD OF THE WEST.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -MAMMA-BOLD SCOTCHMAN -SCOTCHMAN.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -A HAND OF CARDS -MIDY ALBION -SCARLET MANTLE.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -DOE RY -LIVING WALL, &c., at all hours -MONUMENTAL STATUES AND FIGURES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 473 Broadway, -IN TO RICHMOND.
CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 55 Broadway, -ETROPIAN BOYS, DANCERS, &c. -SARNEY GIGS.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway, -SONGS, DANCERS, &c.
NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal Street, -SONGS, DANCERS, &c.
GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway, -DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery, -SONGS, DANCERS, &c.
PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 583 Broadway, -Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, June 23, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Nothing of importance occurred yesterday in front of Richmond, beyond the ordinary skirmishing which takes place every day, notwithstanding the rumors of an engagement which were circulated throughout the city. General McClellan telegraphs to the War Department that things were very quiet; that there was not so much shelling going on from the rebel batteries as usual, although the enemy opened with his heavy guns on Friday, but did no damage to our troops. The General represents that his own preparations are progressing well. Affairs around Richmond are unquestionably going on favorably for our arms, under the wise and discreet management of the Commanding General, and although we may hear of a desperate encounter before long—it may now be only a few days or hours—the intelligence which announces a battle will also proclaim a victory. Our correspondence from White House will give some insight into the prospects before the Army of the Potomac, and contains a succinct account of the state of affairs in the peninsula.

Our special correspondence from Newbern North Carolina, will be found highly interesting, as well as the extracts from the newspaper of that city, the Progress. From the latter we learn the significant fact that six regiments in the rebel army from North Carolina have been disbanded at Richmond for their loyalty to the Union, and are at present under guard as traitors to the Jeff. Davis bogus government. Before being disbanded it appears that they hung the brigadier general who commanded them. This is but another indication of the feeling which exists in the Old North State in favor of the Union.

In our news from Tennessee to-day we give the details and official account of the late expedition of our gunboats up the White river. A body of our troops, under command of Col. Fitch, comprising the Forty-sixth Indiana regiment, were landed and advanced to the rebel fort, which they stormed in the most gallant manner, and carried at the point of the bayonet, driving the enemy out. The object of the expedition was to remove the obstructions placed in the river by the rebels eighty-five miles above its mouth, at the town of St. Charles. While the troops were landing, the gunboats Lexington, St. Louis, Conestoga and Mount City, kept up a brisk cannonade upon the rebel battery, which lasted for an hour and a half. Unfortunately, during the engagement a ball entered the boiler of the Mount City, causing an explosion which resulted in killing and wounding one hundred and twenty-five of her crew out of one hundred and seventy-five.

The latest reports from the vicinity of Corinth state that General Beauregard's army was at Okolona, 80,000 strong. Twenty thousand men, under General Kirby Smith, are at Chattanooga. Fifteen thousand men, under General Price, are at Fulton, and General Van Dorn, with a small force of cavalry, is at Granada. Such is the disposition of the rebel army, as far as can be credibly ascertained. The Union sentiment in Tennessee is said to be on the increase, and is every day making itself manifest.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, several petitions in favor of a bankrupt law were presented and referred. A bill was introduced authorizing the acceptance of League Island, on the Delaware river, which has been tendered as a free gift to the government for a navy yard. A bill opening post offices in the insurrectionary districts was passed. The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river, at Steubenville, was discussed, and recommitted to the Post Office Committee. The consideration of the Confiscation bill was postponed till Monday. The House bill prescribing the oath to all persons holding office under the government was taken up and discussed till the adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico, we have dates to the evening of June 4, per schooner Globe, Captain James F. Europe. Freights were considerably lower, sugar and molasses very scarce, and prices high. The crop will be soon over. No political news. The new Captain General has done nothing so far. He is in favor of establishing a bank of discount, but there are serious difficulties in the way. Some of the orders relating to the capture of bushwhackers or guerrillas are peculiarly significant and easily understood. We give the point of a few of them:—

Secretary Stanton says:—“Let them swing.”
Gen. Dix advises to “shoot them on the spot.”
Gen. Schenck says:—“Execute them immediately.”
Gen. Hunt says:—“Give them no quarter.”
Gen. Loam says:—“Shoot them when found.”
Gen. Halleck's orders are:—“Let them be tried immediately by a drumhead court, and punished with death.”

Brig. Gen. G. F. Shepley, having been frequently spoken of as the democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, and also as a candidate for Congress, writes from New Orleans declining all such honors and requesting that his name shall never be considered in connection with any political office. He says his highest aspirations and hopes are to see his country again united, and then to return to private life.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis has perpetrated another “outrage” upon three prominent “ladies” of that city, who insisted upon the right to insult rebel flags, sing secession songs and display rebel flags. Their names are Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hannigan and Miss Galvin, and they were ordered to vacate the premises they occupied within forty-eight hours, and in any other locality they should repeat the offenses they would be sent out of the city.

A firm in St. Louis advertises for a number of salesmen, and admonishes those who are “afflicted with secessionism, or any other stupidity,” not to apply. Four hundred and sixty Butternut prisoners, captured by General Fremont, between Harrisonburg and Strasburg, Virginia, arrived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 15th inst.

The above are all “for three years or the war.” We have, besides, some fifteen regiments of three months militia, either in service or ready to move, and about five thousand men in camp. Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, was in Louisville on the 11th inst. This is the first appearance of his Excellency away from the Executive mansion at Frankfort since the breaking out of the rebellion. It is reported that Beriah is looking for a place to creep back into the Union fold.

Among the lost tribes of Dixie are Gov. Isham G. Harris and the Tennessee Legislature. When they fled from Nashville they took refuge in Memphis, and since the capture of the latter city diligent search has been made for them, but they are not yet found.

The Confederate States Bible Society advertises for all the old paper boxes in Dixie to bind Bibles for the soldiers. Among the deaths of Union soldiers at Harper's Ferry of typhoid fever we notice the name of Jerome M. Doubleday, of the Eighth regiment New York Cavalry, aged thirty years eleven months and seventeen days. He died on the 17th of May last.

It is rumored that ex-President Martin Van Buren is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Lindenwald, New York.

The steamship Eagle, intended for the New York and Havana line, was launched yesterday afternoon from the yard foot of Houston street, East river. She is a first class boat, strongly built, and 1,600 tons burthen. She is a staunch craft, and will, no doubt, prove an excellent acquisition to the line on which she is entered. The Board of Excise held its twenty-ninth session yesterday, granted several licenses, and adjourned till to-morrow afternoon at half-past one o'clock. It is understood that the Police Commissioners will commence on Wednesday, the 25th instant, to rigidly enforce the Excise law, by arresting every person who shall sell liquor without license, and that the Governor has determined that this law shall not be openly violated with impunity any longer. This is said to be the result of a petition of the “Licensed Liquor Dealers Society” to the Governor for protection against the unlicensed associations.

The stock market was dull yesterday, without any particular change in prices. Money was easy at 4 1/2 per cent. on call. Exchange closed at 117 1/2 @ 118; gold closed at 106 1/2 @ 107. The export of the day was \$2,346,000. The cotton market was firmer yesterday, and closed with a tendency to higher prices. The sales embraced about 2,500 bales, part on speculation, on the basis of 32c. for middling uplands. The medium and low grades of State and Western brands of flour exhibited more activity and rather more stiffness in prices. The higher grades were also in fair request, and prices were sustained. Wheat was easier and less active, movements being somewhat checked by the firmness in freight. The demand was chiefly for export. Corn was lower by 1c. to 1 1/2c. per bushel, with fair activity at the close. New Western mixed sold at 50c., and old do. at 51c. A 32c. in store and delivered. Pork was easier, while the market was tolerably active, closing at \$19.50 @ \$19.75 for mess, and at \$9.25 @ \$9.50 for prime. Lard was active and prices steady. Sugars were firm, and some holders withdrew from the market, while the sales embraced about 900 hogs. Coffee was steady and quiet. Freight rates. Flour to Liverpool was taken at 54c., and wheat at 10 1/2c. A 11c., the latter figure in ship's bags. Arrivals 10 1/2c. in bulk was refused, and 11c. demanded. To London wheat was engaged at 10 1/2c. in bulk and ship's bags, and to Glasgow flour was taken at 3d. 3d.

PROBABLE OBJECTS OF BEAUREGARD'S ARMY AT VICKSBURG.

A considerable portion of Beauregard's Corinth army is reported at Vicksburg. What for? We think we have it. A short distance above Vicksburg the Yazoo river empties into the Mississippi, and on the opposite side there is a railroad which runs a considerable distance into the interior of Northern Louisiana, towards the Red river and Texas. We suspect, therefore, that as this Yazoo river will furnish the steamboats and transports, Beauregard's object is to command a crossing at that point for his army, and possibly for Jeff. Davis and his associates in the rebel government at Richmond, should they be able to get down to Vicksburg. We cannot imagine what other object the rebels can have in so stubbornly holding Vicksburg, when, excepting this point, the whole Mississippi river is in our possession.

SOUTHERN NEGROES UNDER THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Under the Confiscation bill lately passed by the House of Representatives the slaves of rebels are emancipated, while those of loyal men are retained in bondage. The natural effect of this distinction among the slaves will be to make them all rebels, assuming that they all desire this doubtful boon to them of “human freedom.” The slaves of a Union master will do all they can to make him or prove him a rebel, if freedom is the one great object they are after. Under this view, the bill in question will produce the greatest confusion throughout the South, and so far as the negroes are concerned, is all in favor of the rebellion. Such are the incongruities and stultifications to which our negro philanthropists are pushing the legislation of Congress.

WHAT WILL THE CANADIAN PAPERS SAY ABOUT THE ATTACKS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS?

Our readers are aware that the leading organs of public opinion in England have loudly protested of late against the idea of the mother country being put to expense in future for the defence of Canada. They have declared that if that colony is not able and willing to defend itself it must be left to its fate, and England cannot interfere. We had always supposed that allegiance and protection were reciprocal. Will Canada take the hint to set up for herself? What have the Canadian journals to say on the subject? Will they suffer their country to be thus snubbed with impunity?

Europe and America.

From every quarter the news now has but one significance. The hours of the rash rebellion which has so long distracted the nation are at last numbered, and no possible contingency can avert the speedy restoration of the Union to its former unity, and more than its former powers. Time, the great pacificator, will soon make all the citizens of this great republic one in sentiment, as they are one nationally. Past feuds and hatreds will be buried with the dead which have sanctified our battle fields. Prejudices and animosities will dissolve with the armies which they have created. Our people are not those who cherish useless quarrels or brood over impossible revenges. North and South, we have said our hardest words to each other from the cannon's mouth. Both sections will now be glad to shake hands and be friends, with a higher respect for each other's resolution, resources and heroism. Already the statesmen of both continents are anticipating this conclusion, and anxiously debating the question, “What is to follow reunion?”

With European statesmen this question is of vital importance. They have played a losing game throughout this rebellion, and have made such false moves and unskillful combinations that our triumph is their utter defeat. They have calculated upon a long war, concluded only by foreign intervention. They find the war brought to a close by a campaign greater than any ever planned before, and carried out with unparalleled bravery and with appliances of warfare which have startled, astonished and revolutionized the world. They have calculated upon an ultimate division of this country into at least two republics, neutralizing each other by constant contentions and antagonisms. They find the United States of America once more an undivided nation, its institutions vindicated, its moral force increased, its navy numbering five hundred ships and one hundred and fifty thousand sailors, its army composed of a million of veteran soldiers. Like an invincible capitalist who has devised some grand scheme upon the theory of perpetual night, and suddenly finds his plans disarranged and prospects annihilated by the rising of the sun, the statesmen of Europe have based their projects for the future upon the idea that this country was destroyed, and they now discover that it is greater, stronger, more powerful than ever.

To France and England this country has been bound by a thousand ties. Upon every page of our history is a pledge of peace. The momentary ill-feeling towards England, caused by the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, long since subsided. The assistance rendered us by France during those wars is still gratefully remembered. Every emigrant ship has brought us new missionaries of amity. Our increasing commerce carried always a white flag. Frenchmen and Americans became countrymen. And yet no sooner did we become of sufficient importance to be considered in European state problems than the aristocracy of England began to intrigue against us, and first secretly and then openly fanned the flame of anti-slavery agitation into a blaze which they hoped would burn out the vitals of this nation. The Southern rebellion was devised in Exeter Hall, armed from English arsenals, advised by the English aristocracy and first recognized by the English government. French recognition followed. England returned our splendid reception of the Prince of Wales by discriminating against us in her laws and insulting us through her officials. Her professed neutrality was a practical assistance to the rebels. She prohibited the export of cotton to the North, but sent hundreds of vessels loaded with ammunition to the South. She refused to allow Secretary Seward to sign the declaration abolishing privateering, and made a special law in regard to her harbors in order to protect the rebel privateers. Eagerly seizing upon the Trent affair as a pretext for active interference, she prepared for war before officially ascertaining the cause, and sent troops to Canada before her diplomatic note had been received by this government. Her leading presses have been the organs, her leading orators the apostles, her leading statesmen the apologists of secession. Only the moral cowardice which has always distinguished English diplomacy has prevented an active championship of the South. Never was cowardice more fortunate, for the South now fully sympathizes with the North in its feeling towards England.

The record of France is hardly more creditable, though of a different character. The Napoleon dynasty has aided, if it has not instigated, the Palmerston and Russell administration in uprooting all good feeling in this country in regard to Europe. Napoleon is strongly suspected of having given a secret countenance to secession agents, and of impatiently urging upon England the policy of breaking the blockade. But, with the alliance of England and Spain, Napoleon has chiefly occupied himself by interfering in Mexican affairs. It was characteristic of his subtle shrewdness to take advantage of our civil war to do what he well knew we never would have consented to see done in regard to Mexico. No one but Napoleon could have invited us, with deceitful courtesy, to join in the tripartite expedition against that unhappy republic at the very time when he knew that all our army and navy were only too busily engaged at home. No one but Napoleon could have had the assurance to ask this republic to aid in imposing a monarchy upon another republic, situated, too, upon our own borders. From this delectable scheme England and Spain withdrew immediately after our civil war seemed near its termination; but Napoleon announces that he shall proceed to accomplish his designs alone. Upon the fixedness of this resolution and the success of his forces depend great future consequences. At home Napoleon is balanced between the revolution and the Pope, and plays back and forth between them as it suits his purposes. He stands upon very insecure ground in France, and in Mexico his footing is even more unsafe. This country will never permit a foreign throne to be erected in Mexico, and if Napoleon persists in his enterprise our fleets and armies may find their first labors there, when this rebellion is finally settled. Napoleon's fleets and armies will have enough to do at home in such an emergency, for heirs to the throne of France still live, and are not without adherents, whom the support of this country might make bold, powerful and perhaps successful.

Our Naval Triumphs and Power.

Notwithstanding the jokes and jeers of the press about Secretary Welles and his long, flowing beard, his two and a half cent Morgan, and the extravagant prices paid for some of the vessels purchased for the use of the government at the beginning of the war, he has achievements to show which compare favorably with the results from the action of the War Department. He has taken good care of his brother-in-law; but he has also taken care of the main thing, and made our navy respected throughout the world. It is true he began badly, though not worse than the *faux pas* at Manassas by the War Department; but he has ended well, which is more than can be said for the Secretary of the other arm of the public service. He has finished up his business in first rate style. The names and deeds of Dupont, Foote, Farragut, Davis, Porter, Rodgers, Stenbel and other heroes of our navy will live forever in the annals of the republic. The ships equipped by Secretary Welles in the space of a year have not only annihilated the entire naval force of the enemy, but have contributed in an eminent degree to the success of our army in several battles; and with the addition of the iron-clad vessels now in progress of construction he will have by next fall such a powerful force on the ocean as will be able to confront the combined navies of England, France and Spain.

What is the cause of this success? It is due entirely to the circumstance that Congress has had nothing to do with the navy. The politicians probably could not find a man connected with it who could be made an available candidate for the Presidency; so they let the department alone, and hence its brilliant victories and the completion of its work. How different is the case of the army. In the Southwest, where it was beyond political control, it has been very successful; but in Virginia, where it was directly under the eye and influence of the radicals, they have almost ruined it. Owing to the imbecility of the War Department, they succeeded in splitting up the Army of the Potomac, for the benefit of political generals, into several unconnected divisions, each so weak as to be unable to resist a vigorous onset of the enemy; and at this very moment the whole country is trembling with anxiety for the fate of the largest fragment of it, which is so greatly outnumbered by the rebels that not only has General McClellan

gunboats could sail past the Moro Castle, as they sailed up the Mississippi, and settle any quarrel with her by the capture of Cuba, summarily and with scarcely a ripple on the surface of international comity. Our relations with France and England, however, demand careful consideration. France must either retreat from, or be driven out of, Mexico; and as for England, there is a most bitter and implacable hostility against her in the minds of the people of both the North and the South. We may be abused for creating, because we refer to, this feeling; but it undeniably exists, and it is not without cause in either section of the country. It will require the greatest efforts of our leading men to prevent this hostility displaying itself overtly; and Europe may yet find its dread of the heaven of free, democratic institutions justified by most unexpected results. During the Crimean war Prince Albert declared that “constitutional monarchy was upon its trial.” England may find, however, as we have, that a foreign war is no fair test of a government; but, unlike this country, when tried by a civil war, aided by foreign sympathy and aid, she may be found wanting.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Passed—A Great National Measure.

The Pacific Railroad bill, on Friday last, passed the Senate, by the decisive vote of thirty-five to five—a majority which indicates the popularity and national importance of the measure. It is the House bill; but, as it goes back to that body with various secondary amendments, it is to be hoped that the friends of the measure will lose no time in effecting a final agreement between the two houses, so that this continental enterprise of peace may be speedily inaugurated, as one of the great compensating results of this terrible domestic war. When this important subject began first to be agitated in Congress, as far as then known, there was nothing but a howling wilderness of desert plains and barren mountains between the frontiers of Arkansas and Missouri and California, with here and there a patch of arable soil. Since that day the Mormons have established a populous community, and many profitable sources of wealth and trade in and around the basin of the Great Salt Lake; while several hundred miles to the eastward the Pike's Peak gold region, and some five hundred miles to the west from Great Salt Lake the Sierra Nevada gold and silver country, have each attracted a population which in another year or two will be sufficient for the nucleus of a new and powerful State. This continental road will connect all these settlements and mines with the Mississippi river and the Atlantic coast on the one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other, and will contribute immensely, too, in settling the great agricultural regions of the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, and in developing the gold mines lately discovered in that remote section of the great Northwest.

Some idea of the passenger traffic of the Pacific Railroad, when completed even half way, may be formed from the immense emigration which by the route of this road has gone out to California, Oregon, &c., within the last twelve years, by the dangerous, difficult and costly transportation of wagons, horses, mules, oxen and handcarts, in a journey of three, four or five months. The whole route from the great Plains to the Pacific is lined with the bones of famished animals, the graves of exhausted emigrants and heaps of abandoned property. And yet it appears that, following the government escort which left Omaha, Nebraska, the other day, six thousand emigrant wagons crossed the river at that point alone. At this rate, with a railroad even to the Rocky Mountains, its passenger traffic will perhaps amount to ten thousand tickets a day during the summer months, and when completed to the Pacific the road will be more profitable than that of Panama. But, best of all, it will fill up our vast Pacific slope with populous and wealthy States, and bind the Atlantic and Pacific sections together as firmly as the Mississippi binds the Gulf of Mexico to St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

We care nothing for trifling side issues. The government is secured by the bill, and the country will be vastly strengthened and enriched by the work. Let the amendments of the bill, then, be settled between the two houses, and let us have this great national road.

Military Funerals To-day.

Lieutenant Palmer, who lost his life while in the performance of his duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General to General Pickles at the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 14th inst., will be interred to-day in Trinity Cemetery, Cambridgeville. Lieut. Palmer was only twenty-two years old, was a very promising young man, highly educated, and brave even to rashness. He was a native of New York, and is, we believe, the only son of a widowed mother, to whom his loss is irreparable. He was a great favorite in the Excelsior Brigade from his genial and soldierly qualities, and his death is a severe blow to the family. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. The funeral services will be held at the residence of Col. Spencer W. Cone, No. 149 West Thirty-ninth street, at three o'clock.

Captain McMahon.

The funeral of Michael McMahon, late Captain of the Twenty-fifth regiment, New York State Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Manassas Court House, Va., lately, will take place this afternoon, from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Marks place, East Eighth street. His remains will be escorted to Calvary cemetery by a company of the Second regiment, New York State Militia.

Another Southerner for Fort Lafayette.

UNDER THE MARSHALL'S ORDER. General of the State of Georgia, was given into the custody of Deputy Lee, on the charge of being a secessionist. Mr. Rutts and a party were out on an exploring expedition, to discover salt springs on the coast of Florida and Georgia, when his boat was pursued by the Kingfisher. In the fight the little craft was upset. Some of the party escaped; but the General held on to the capsized boat until he was taken off by the Kingfisher, and brought back to this port.

Postal Irregularities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FOW MACON, N. C., June 12, 1862.
Will you favor us poor, forsaken individuals with some assistance from your pen, in redressing a wrong which all the genius of this Fort Lee has existed since long enough? I mean the miserable manner in which the postal duties are and have been performed in the department of North Carolina. Rarely, if ever, do we obtain anything like a complete mail, and then the few letters that are received here are one or two months old. A member of Company I, Third New York Volunteer Artillery, received on the 8th inst. a letter dated the 30th of March. The company to which I belong are subscribers to the Herald, and I give you the details of the manner in which business is done in the department. I would mention that on Sunday last we received, in the same envelope, three copies of the New York Herald—one of the 22d of May, one of the 23d of May, and one of the 4th of June. Of course of the intermediate dates we have no intelligence. For the truth of what I am telling you, with I can appeal to the whole garrison at this fort.

As it is scarcely to be supposed that of one hundred and fifty mail bags, so full of letters, sent to the fort, that not one should be lost, I have no doubt that the same is the case with every soldier. Even on the camp ground opposite Carolina City, when passing by rail, this fort, we did manage to obtain nearly a whole mail; but now the train is taken, locomotives are running between here and New York, and the mail is taken from here (from New York), the port of departure is open, vessels arrive every day, but we cannot keep up our correspondence. Where is the mail for Fort Lee? I am, I repeat, a MEMBER OF COMPANY I, Third New York Volunteer Artillery.

been unable to make an advance for want of sufficient reinforcements, but the safety of his force has been imperilled. Already, from the conduct of the politicians in Congress, serious disasters have befallen our arms in the valley of the Shenandoah; curses deep, not loud, have risen from the hearts to the mouths of thousands against the criminals, and, should any great misfortune happen to the army now before Richmond, the indignation of the people will be beyond control. Secretary Welles may bless his stars, and the country has ample ground for congratulations, that our noble navy has not been subjected to the same disastrous influence which has delayed the capture of Richmond, and may prolong the war into another campaign in the fall. On the contrary, it has disposed of everything that floated belonging to the rebels, and will soon be in a position to successfully defend the coast against the united fleets of all the naval Powers of the world.

THE NEW YORK ERA ANSWERED.—The editor of the New York Era, a new sprightly weekly Saturday paper published at three cents, wants to know why the Herald, after advertising the Tribune from day to day, without charge, cannot say a word or two for the Era, a new paper that would appreciate a notice in our columns. We answer that we are compelled to keep watch over the mean and unscrupulous nigger-whippers of the Tribune, from a sense of public duty; but that as the Era seems to be a decent, enterprising, law and order paper, that may be trusted by the public, we are satisfied to let it go quietly along.

CITY POLITICS.—In another column this morning we publish an article upon the current gossip in regard to city politics. We desire our readers to remark the utter want of principle and the contemptible selfishness exhibited by all the aspirants for office of whom the article treats. The welfare of the city is of no importance whatever to these politicians. They all labor only for place and spoils. We hope to hear the last of them when the millennium comes. It is hardly possible that they will subside sooner.

CONSPIRACY OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS AGAINST AMERICA.—England, France and Spain have evidently conspired against republican institutions on this continent. They have begun with Mexico; but they will not end with it, if they are let alone. They desire to wipe out every vestige of republican government on this continent. The great object of their aversion is the United States, whose growing power they hate and fear.

N. W. SCHMIDT'S BATTERY.—A submarine battery, the invention of a mechanic named Duffy, of Paterson, N. J., was tested yesterday at Jersey City. Mr. Duffy twice approached a target of eight inches of oak, and under sixteen inches of water, drove his ball through it. The experiment was witnessed by a large assembly of scientific men. Among them were members of Congress and the most public spirited citizens of Hudson county. A temperate banquet was prepared by a gentleman of Jersey City on the occasion. Speeches were made by Isaac M. Souder, the Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and by Mr. Wakenan, Mayor Edwards and Judge Whitley. Mr. Duffy was cordially greeted for his successful exhibition of his model submarine battery.

THE SATURDAY EVEN AIR AMUSEMENTS.—The Central Park concert was yesterday attended by at least twenty thousand persons. The concert band on the lake was charming and effective, and the concerted pieces from the music stand on the common were very pleasing. Notwithstanding the fact that several thousand carriages visited the drives yesterday, by the new police regulations the noise of the wheels did not disturb the attention of the audience. The weather was fine, the music was fine, the ladies' dresses were of fine material, in fact it was “a fine affair” altogether.

In Jones' Wood there was a festival; but it was of an exclusive and private nature, admission being only obtained by private invitation. Cremorne Gardens was a complete success yesterday afternoon. A large and fashionable assemblage of visitors was present to hear the concert, and a number of juveniles enjoyed the loves of the two dwarfs. It is the intention of the proprietors to perform nursery tales in character during the holiday or vacation season for the benefit of the young folks, in addition to the usual afternoon amusements.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. O. C. Benjamin, of No. 274 Broad street, Newark, N. J., has just issued a beautiful photograph representing General G. B. McClellan at his headquarters, Camp Sumner, near Alexandria, Va., just before embarking for Fortress Monroe, April 8, 1862. The General appears in full uniform in front of his quarters, while Mr. McClellan and her mother—Mrs. General Marcy—are seen standing at the door. The likeness of General McClellan is one of the best we have yet seen, and the picture altogether is a most interesting one.

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Lieutenant Palmer, who lost his life while in the performance of his duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General to General Pickles at the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 14th inst., will be interred to-day in Trinity Cemetery, Cambridgeville. Lieut. Palmer was only twenty-two years old, was a very promising young man, highly educated, and brave even to rashness. He was a native of New York, and is, we believe, the only son of a widowed mother, to whom his loss is irreparable. He was a great favorite in the Excelsior Brigade from his genial and soldierly qualities, and his death is a severe blow to the family. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. The funeral services will be held at the residence of Col. Spencer W. Cone, No. 149 West Thirty-ninth street, at three o'clock.

Captain McMahon.

The funeral of Michael McMahon, late Captain of the Twenty-fifth regiment, New York State Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Manassas Court House, Va., lately, will take place this afternoon, from the residence of his father, No. 128 St. Marks place, East Eighth street. His remains will be escorted to Calvary cemetery by a company of the Second regiment, New York State Militia.

Another Southerner for Fort Lafayette.

UNDER THE MARSHALL'S ORDER. General of the State of Georgia, was given into the custody of Deputy Lee, on the charge of being a secessionist. Mr. Rutts and a party were out on an exploring expedition, to discover salt springs on the coast of Florida and Georgia, when his boat was pursued by the Kingfisher. In the fight the little craft was upset. Some of the party escaped; but the General held on to the capsized boat until he was taken off by the Kingfisher, and brought back to this port.

Postal Irregularities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FOW MACON, N. C., June 12, 1862.
Will you favor us poor, forsaken individuals with some assistance from your pen, in redressing a wrong which all the genius of this Fort Lee has existed since long enough? I mean the miserable manner in which the postal duties are and have been performed in the department of North Carolina. Rarely, if ever, do we obtain anything like a complete mail, and then the few letters that are received here are one or two months old. A member of Company I, Third New York Volunteer Artillery, received on the 8th inst. a letter dated the 30th of March. The company to which I belong are subscribers to the Herald, and I give you the details of the manner in which business is done in the department. I would mention that on Sunday last we received, in the same envelope, three copies of the New York Herald—one of the 22d of May, one of the 23d of May, and one of the 4th of June. Of course of the intermediate dates we have no intelligence. For the truth of what I am telling you, with I can appeal to the whole garrison at this fort.

As it is scarcely to be supposed that of one hundred and fifty mail bags, so full of letters, sent to the fort, that not one should be lost, I have no doubt that the same is the case with every soldier. Even on the camp ground opposite Carolina City, when passing by rail, this fort, we did manage to obtain nearly a whole mail; but now the train is taken, locomotives are running between here and New York, and the mail is taken from here (from New York), the port of departure is open, vessels arrive every day, but we cannot keep up our correspondence. Where is the mail for Fort Lee? I am, I repeat, a MEMBER OF COMPANY I, Third New York Volunteer Artillery.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

Official.
ORDER TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1862.
Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is ordered, that a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit; that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteer for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.
This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1862.

THE REPORTS FROM THE ARMY.

No later advice has been received, relative to matters of public interest, but has been received at the War Department up to eleven o'clock to-night.
THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE QUAKER DELEGATION.
The reply of President Lincoln to the Quaker abolition delegation yesterday, has not given great satisfaction to the radicals. In his extemporaneous reply to the formally prepared address, urging him to use his position for the extermination of slavery in the South, Mr. Lincoln firmly but courteously corrected the glossing given to his antecedent position upon this subject, and was consistent with all that he has heretofore expressed. He reminded the delegates that the extract from his Springfield speech was incomplete, and in his quaint but effective manner expressed the opinion that if a simple decree of emancipation were sufficient to abolish slavery, J. M. Brown would have done it when at Harper's Ferry, but that while the constitution itself cannot be enforced in the Southern States it could not be expected that a decree of emancipation could be. All these efforts to commit the President in some way to the programme of the radicals have failed to swerve him a hair's breadth from the line of conduct he prescribed for himself, or from the policy announced by him in the beginning of his administration.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.
There is at last some prospect of a movement towards the passage of a Bankrupt law. During the debate in the Senate to-day, Mr. Sumner called upon the Judiciary Committee to explain the delay in reporting the bill referred to them. The reply indicated a willingness and intention to report at an early day. There is no doubt that the measure is favored by a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, as well as the select committee in the House, and it is believed that it will command the support of a clear majority of the members of both houses, if it can be brought forward in time to be acted upon during this session.

REBEL PRISONERS.
Rebel prisoners state that, as great is the fear entertained by the rebels as to the fate of the prisoners, that those who are captured have been specially detailed to kill them in any engagement. One instance is related of a company of Georgians, in the battle of Fair Oaks, firing a volley at General Kearney, whom they denominated “The one-armed devil.” They concluded he was a bullet proof.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS AT WASHINGTON.
The most ample arrangements have been made here for hospital accommodations. In addition to the regular hospitals, ten churches have been accepted, six of which are already fitted up for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. There are now ready three thousand spare beds—two thousand in the hospitals and one thousand in the churches—while a plan for the reception of convalescents. Dr. Setonwell has been sent to the Army of the Potomac, and Dr. Page is assigned to duty as Medical Director here.

CHANGE IN THE MILITARY COMMANDS AT WASHINGTON.

A salutary change has been made here by the direct order of the President, and the civil jurisdiction, and the alteration of the mixed authority hitherto exercised by the military government of the District. General Wadsworth has been relieved from the command of all the military in the District, except the Provost guard on duty in the city. General Sturgis has been assigned to the command of all the military forces in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and has already begun to organize them into brigades, and to make arrangements to increase their efficiency to the greatest extent. General Sturgis' reputation as a soldier and able commander renders his appointment to this duty particularly valuable to the troops, and inspires them with confidence in their active services are required they will be ready for any emergency.

THE NAVY NEWS.

Several government vessels have arrived at the Navy Yard, during the last twenty-four hours, from different points on the Chesapeake, but report no news of interest. Lieutenant Parker, the executive officer of the Navy Yard, has been granted a furlough, and Lieutenant McCrea assigned to duty in